

CULTURE IN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract: *English is necessary and important in our everyday job and lives. With the continuous growth of Uzbekistan's reform and opening-up, English instruction is a large and popular enterprise. Culture and language have a natural link. We inadvertently transfer western cultures to our kids when we teach English. Students may learn English quickly and effectively if they absorb the core of Western culture. This thesis focuses on the link between culture and language, as well as the problems and challenges of teaching English successfully in light of cultural influences.*

Keywords: *Culture, Cultural Teaching*

As we all know, the globe is becoming a "global village" as industrialization progresses. Opportunities for Indians to interact with Europeans are expanding. Misunderstandings in the English teaching and learning process are common due to variances in history, geography, development level, and culture. The same words or expressions may not signify the same thing to persons from various cultures. Due to cultural variations, a serious inquiry may elicit humor or laughing; speakers may receive blank stares or dead silence. Even after several years of English education, even English majored college students find it challenging to communicate with English speakers, particularly when it comes to slang or buzz terms. Culture studies and communication skills should be emphasized in the classroom. What exactly is culture? Different persons may have different answers. It may be addressed from several viewpoints and so described in a variety of ways. Most people believe that culture refers to the practices and beliefs of a nation or group, as well as its art, way of life, and social organization. It is, in fact, imaginary, yet it guides one's thoughts, path, job, and life. Culture is defined generically as a nation's or individual's way of life, comprising conventions, customs, items, institutions, practices, and languages that characterize the human community's lives. In a broad sense, culture can relate to local activities, beliefs, or conventions, such as those found in folk culture, corporate culture, cuisine culture, and so on. Culture is a complex, all-encompassing system that may be generally separated into material culture and spiritual culture. Material culture encompasses all tangible and substantial cultural characteristics of human civilization. On the other hand, spiritual culture refers to the abstract and implicit cultural

characteristics of human civilization, such as ideology, thinking patterns, values, beliefs, conventions, traditions, social norms and practices, assumptions, interpersonal interactions, and so on. Nobody would deny the connection between language and culture. Unconsciously, language communicates cultural implications and reflects people's thinking, beliefs, life views, world views, and so on. In terms of metaphor, society, and history, culture both liberates and constrains people. Culture also has an impact on people's false hopes, as seen by their everyday lives and social interactions. Language is vital in all social interactions as well as in the subjective world. Because people's language phenomena are so enigmatic and nonsensical, we cannot properly analyze the source of production and influence mechanism. There has been a lot of research done on this topic from the beginning of time. Scientists are still unable to reveal the riddle to the broader public. Language is inextricably linked to culture and is not just a component of culture. Language is not simply a cultural conduit for many people; it is also a vital aspect of culture. Words are continually given symbolic significance by people. It is fairly usual for immigrants to a new nation to preserve their previous habits and speak their original language among their cultural group even after they have established themselves. Immigrants strive to keep their own identity by preserving their own history, including not just customs and traditions but also language. Language is more than merely a cultural carrier that carries vital material and language. We can extract cultural characteristics from language expression and explain language phenomena in terms of cultural changes. There are several ways in which language and culture impact one other and are inextricably linked. Both phenomena are highly unique to humans and have sparked a great deal of interest in anthropology-related issues and research. Language is influenced by culture or cultural mix and evolves to a large extent. The converse is also true: language has a great impact on or determines culture. In comparison to culture, language is more open and superficial, and it is more likely to alter with different types of language. Dialects, idioms, and online buzzwords are all examples of cultural changes, whether large or minor. Language is inextricably related to culture. Each nation's culture can be portrayed in a variety of ways, but nothing exhibits as much content as the language of its culture.

In English teaching, we should not only pass on language learners' information and skills, but also improve their understanding of the relative cultural basis of education and the way we speak English. Many students remark that they have spent a lot of time listening but have learnt nothing. What is the reasoning for this? On the one hand, some students' English may be

quite weak, and the content may be tough. However, it is critical that they are unfamiliar with the cultures of the United States and England. Aural understanding is a study of our complete talents, which include our English level, knowledge, analysis ability, and creative capacity. It is directly tied to American and British culture, historical histories, way of thinking, politics, and economics. We may have had this experience: when we listen to something we know about we generally grasp or invent the unknown section based on its context. However, we may experience difficulty or fear when seeing unknown content or anything intimately tied to our cultural heritage. Even though the content is basic, we just know the literal meaning and are unable to recognize the connotation due to a lack of cultural understanding. A report stated, "The route to November is all uphill the whole way." "November" properly means "11th month of the year." However, in this context, we refer to "the November presidential election." Another example is 'red-letter days,' which is a simple term that implies holidays such as Christmas and other key special days. However, without an explanation from the teacher, kids frequently do not grasp it. Before each unit of instruction, the instructor should quickly present the text's/paragraph's relevant background information, such as: associated historical background, related geographical knowledge, political economics, literary and art knowledge, religious beliefs and traditions, anecdotes or slangs. Cultural knowledge may help learners comprehend and remember more easily. It can help teachers improve their teaching skills.

To summarize, instructors must not only be aware of cultural differences, but also attempt to comprehend and learn about them so that study and communication are not misconstrued. To overcome cultural disparities, students must be educated directly and become conscious of their cultural origins. Overall, cultural factors have a significant role in English instruction. The purpose of English instruction is to help students learn English via their own language and culture. Cultural introductions help to raise students' cultural awareness of the target language by successfully teaching and studying both language and cultural background. This enables students to improve their English abilities as well as their cultural communication in the target language. This achieves the goal of teaching foreign languages.

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